

The Knoxville Whig

BROWNLOW & HAWES, Publishers.



Yielding up the other cheek,
Drooping heavily on the knee;
Closing lips when danger speaks,
Will not do in times like these.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 27, 1867.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. G. BROWNLOW,
OF KNOX COUNTY.

Republican Union State Central Committee.

1st District—R. R. Butler, Knoxville, Tenn.
2d District—John W. Faxon, Knoxville, Tenn.
3d District—Dr. J. A. Faxon, Liberty.
4th District—S. B. Brown, Nashville.
5th District—Dr. A. W. Hawkins.
6th District—Col. J. R. Roach.
7th District—Gen. John Eaton, Jr., Memphis.
The following members from Davidson county were added by the Central Committee:
H. H. Harrison, George W. Blackburn, E. P. Cane, H. H. Thomas.
OFFICERS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE:
Chairman, R. R. Butler; Treasurer, E. P. Cane; Secretary, H. H. Thomas.
The Whig can be had every week at the News Depot of R. H. Singleton, Post Office Building, Nashville, Tenn.
C. S. BARNARD, No. 24, Broad Street, Boston, Mass., regularly appointed agent to receive subscriptions for a paper in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts.
CAPT. A. D. STONE, of Charleston, Tenn., is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG FOR 1867.

A First Class Newspaper.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG, established twenty-eight years ago—first at Elizabethton, then at Jonesborough, and last at Knoxville—claims to be second to no paper in East Tennessee—while it is second to none in the State for loyalty and consistency. Its broad pages give reliable news from all parts of the Union, and sound doctrine on political subjects. For plainness of speech, its unsurpassed by any journal in the country. In the approaching bitter and furious contest in Tennessee, its managers intend it shall be sought after, not only as a medium of every week's intelligence, but for the general interest, variety and orthodoxy of its contents. Whilst prominence will be given to the occurrences of the opening political campaign, local, financial, commercial, social and general news will not be overlooked—thus making an invaluable record of events, both domestic and foreign. Its pages will constantly team with articles calculated to develop and place before the world the vast resources of this end of the State, and our gigantic schemes of Internal Improvements. In a word, this paper shall be without a superior rival, in the extent, scope, or equality of the information it disseminates. And to add to its excellence, it is only two Dollars per year. Subscribe now and begin with a new volume.

The Editor of this paper is desirous of purchasing Haywood's History of Tennessee. A liberal price will be paid for it, and he hopes some one will furnish him with it.

We understand that General J. C. Ramsey will be the candidate of the Conservatives for Congress in this District, and G. M. Hazen for Senator from Knox and Roane.

QUEST 7.—Did or did not Gen. Mitch. Edwards, of Cleveland, once rob and appropriate a train of goods while in Mexico? We ask the General this question for information. We may propound other interrogatories to him.

Governor Brownlow Vindicated by his Enemies.

From reading the above caption, (without an explanation,) the Unionists of East Tennessee would be inclined to denounce the Governor and regard him as a traitor and villain. One cause of their attachment to him is because that he is constantly black-guarded and traduced by traitors, and if he were so unfortunate as to receive the commendation of this class, his old Union friends would at once distrust him. They have no confidence in any man who is spoken of in terms of approbation, or who is defended by traitors, and their confidence in and esteem for any man is, to some extent, measured by the ratio in which that man is black-guarded and traduced by Copperheads. In stating that Governor Brownlow is "vindicated by his enemies," we state what is literally true; but as a friend to the Governor, and ardently desirous of his success and the principles he advocates, we solemnly protest that enemies vindicated are UN-FORGETTABLE. His vindication is, unwillingly, the result of their malignant treachery.

When Gov. Brownlow issued his proclamation, in accordance with the Military bill, calling out a certain portion of the loyal militia, the rebel press of the State declared there was no necessity for it. That there was no purpose on the part of the rebels or Conservatives to disregard the Franchise law, and the Governor knew this to be the case; that with the negro enfranchised, and a certain portion of the rebels disfranchised, they (the Johnsons) were certain to carry the State. The rebel papers and orators asserted that the Governor's proclamation was not intended for "home consumption," but was issued solely for effect North. For the purpose of convincing the Northern people that they (the rebels) were lawless, and contemplated voting in disregard of law. In lengthy editorials, the Nashville Banner, and other influential Johnsonian papers of the State, indignantly protested that nothing was farther from the thoughts of their party than to suppose to disregard the franchise law. The assertion of the Governor, in his proclamation, that there was a purpose to disregard this law, and vote in defiance of it, was pronounced by the Banner, and other papers, as a vile calumny on the Governor of Tennessee. The "blurred innocence" of the rebels or the lower lights of Johnsonian journalism. It stated that "our poor officials" "vindicating" the Governor from Brownlow's libellous charge of a purpose to disregard the franchise law, will never, scribbles. This means that any man who "substantiated" the charge made the text of a suffer, in the minds of the "Northern people," in consequence of the false charge to be turned in of Gov. Brownlow, that a party in East Tennessee contemplated trampling upon the franchise.

The plaintiff's editorials of the Banner, and other rebel papers of the State, and, as they expected, (withstanding their hypocritical professions to the contrary,) copied in all the week-end Republican papers of the North, and much sympathy was expressed for them.

Elsewhere we publish in this paper an account of the proceedings of a Conservative or rebel meeting held at Athens, in East Tennessee. The worthy of note, because they were heartily applauded by every member, were the following:—The orator of the occasion, in a true, in an irrepressible manner, uttered words which were correct in asserting that a party in East Tennessee had resolved on forcibly resisting the execution of the franchise act.

It is remembered that this seditious meeting was

held in Loyal East Tennessee—in a loyal town and a loyal county. If traitors would thus bid defiance to the laws in loyal East Tennessee, would they not do so in disloyal Middle and West Tennessee? Unquestionably they would. Then, we ask, what evidence could be more conclusive of the falsity of the assertion that there was "no necessity for calling out the militia," and that Gov. Brownlow was unwarranted in so doing? Triumphant! We point to the action of the traitors of McMinn county as justification, full and indisputable, of the "necessity" and prudence of the Governor in ordering out the militia.

The Traitors, Outlaws, Vagabonds and Scoundrels of McMinn County.

In our last paper we stated that on the night of the 15th inst., a so-called Conservative meeting was held in Athens, McMinn county. The orator of the occasion was a SCOUNDREL and a traitor by the name of R. M. Edwards, of Brown county. This meeting was more treasonable and revolutionary than any ever yet held in East Tennessee. In our last issue we commented in terms of severity upon the author of the sentiments uttered at this meeting, and those who applauded him.

This preliminary statement we make for the information of a large number of persons who have subscribed for the Whig during the past week. Since the publication of our last paper, we have received a full report of the proceedings of this meeting from entirely reliable sources. From the information we had last week, we felt authorized to denounce this Athens assembly as INFAMOUS. From the information we now have, we feel authorized to denounce it as the most infamous exhibition of treason and scoundrelism which has ever disgraced East Tennessee. This is strong language, but it is not written in passion or without mature deliberation. We propose, in this article, to give a statement of the doings of this treasonable assembly, and the character of its chief actors, and we feel confident that every loyal man, who understands the facts, will cordially endorse the manner in which we deal with this Johannesburg Athens assembly.

CHARACTERS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MEETING.
This Athens mob was composed of original scoundrels and pretended Unionists; the latter class being the majority, and that class of Unionists who supported McClellan and the Chicago platform, (which declared the war for the suppression of rebellion a FAILURE,) and denounced Lincoln and every measure he adopted for the salvation of the country. The pretended Unionists of the assembly were composed of the major part of the Unionists who were in the State at the time of the election of Lincoln, and to-day more malignant in their hostility to loyal men than the original secessionists. They are more dangerous to the peace of the country than the rebels, and should, therefore, be more despised than any other class.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING.
The individual who occupied this disgraceful position, was A. B. Blizard, a prominent lawyer of East Tennessee. Blizard has heretofore been classed as a Conservative; that is, a decent and law-abiding citizen. Nobody will thus class him hereafter. In the last Presidential election, he was elected to this Congressional District on the McClellan ticket. He has been, and now is, on terms of intimacy with his Accidency, A. Johnson, and the drunken Senator from Tennessee, David T. Patterson. With the latter individual he has been privately corresponding, and through his (Blizard's) influence with Patterson, a loyal man (whose father had been murdered by the rebels) was removed from the office of Post Master at Athens, because he endorsed the action of Congress. Blizard's loyalty (?) coaxed out at the ends of his fingers when the emancipation proclamation was issued. To save from emancipation an ashly negro he would start on Blizard's road to the Niagara.

By High Lord Chancellor Blizard, R. M. Edwards was introduced to the "motley crew" as the orator of the occasion.

EDWARDS is a lawyer by profession. He has been an office-holder, having served in the Rebel Legislature. He came to this city in 1862, and endeavored to obtain command of a rebel regiment. Regarding him as an unreliable, unprincipled scoundrel, the rebels rebuffed him, and refused to make him Colonel. Failing to get into the rebel army as Colonel, he went to Nashville, and Andrew Johnson gave him authority to recruit a regiment for the Union army. At this time the loyalists were leaving East Tennessee in large numbers, and soon Edwards' Agents had nearly raised a regiment. In justice to the brave and noble patriots who enlisted, we will state they were unacquainted with the character of the VILLAIN who held the authority to recruit their regiment. So base and infamous a scoundrel did Edwards prove himself to be, that Andrew Johnson denounced him and refused to permit him to be commissioned. President Johnson frequently publicly denounced him, and nipped in the bud his military aspirations.

Disappointed, sored, the scoundrel returned to his home, denouncing Lincoln and the administration of the Government, and formed a law partnership with an ex-officer of the rebel army.

THE SPEECH.
Having devoted as much space to a biography of the unmitigated villain as we deem proper, we herewith give the material portion of his harangue.

Edwards urged the rebels to "reel the Military bill, to wrench the guns from the hands of the militia, and he would lead them." To "pay no attention to the franchise law"—that is, wholly disregard it. He denounced the Radical members of the Legislature as "THIEVES and VAGABONDS."

These vile utterances were heartily applauded by the "traitor outlaws, vagabonds and scoundrels" of the Conservative (?) party who were present. Immediately after delivering this speech, the scoundrel, Edwards, left the cars for his home. But for this he might have been roughly handled by the Union men. There were but a half dozen loyalists present.

On learning (the morning after the speech was delivered) the character of the seditious harangue, the indignation manifested by the loyalists was such that the Copperheads denounced it. The same men who denounced it on Saturday received it on Friday night with great applause. None of the party denounced it at the time. No resolution was introduced condemning Edwards' treasonable utterances, and in denouncing them, not after, applauding them, they are insincere—THEY LIE. The loyalists are greatly in the majority, and because of this, and their manifest indignation, the Copperheads concluded it was prudent to sign disapprobation of Edwards' treasonable utterances.

In conclusion, we have to say, we rejoice that the Copperheads of McMinn have shown their hands. We regret that their hearts are bent on rebellion, but since such is the case, we are glad to know it. "Forewarned is forearmed." We can now make our enemies' own words against them.

We judge with this prediction: When the "tag" of "conservative" comes to the Governor, he will be annihilated, and they will have no other leader than their orator of the 15th, who professed to "head them" in rebellion and treason. We say this because Mitch. Edwards is a LIAISON, a VAGABOND, a COVARD and a SCOUNDREL.

The Result in New Hampshire.

The first State election held this year, and the first since the Reconstruction Bill, was the election of Governor in New Hampshire. The Republican party, General Harrison, the Radical candidate, is elected Governor of New Hampshire, together with three Republican members of Congress, and the majority of the State ticket. General Harrison's majority is reported at three thousand, which is about sixteen hundred less than the majority of Governor Smith last year. There was some division among the friends of New Hampshire relative to the nomination of General Harrison, and it is probable that he failed to bring out the entire Republican vote. We have no doubt that he has run behind his ticket on this account, and thereby the Republican majority is reduced. It is sufficient, however, that we have carried the State.

On the 6th inst., a Radical Union meeting was held at Blountville, in Sullivan county, at which Judge R. B. Butler was nominated for Congress in the 1st District. C. E. Warren was Chairman, and J. H. Stone, Secretary. Jas. M. Crockett, Samuel R. P. Mullins, were the Committee on a series of thoroughly Radical resolutions adopted. The proceedings were columns in this paper, and it is not possible to repeat the same.

An Ungrateful Man.

A. Blizard, of Athens, is President of the McMinn county Club of Jayhawkers and Guerrillas, who propose restoring the laws of the State. In his denunciations of the Radical party he charges, among other things, that the purpose of this party is to abolish all franchises on account of color. Now, this is true, Blizard is a most ungrateful wretch. While there is no African blood in his veins he is the blackest man of the Anglo-Saxon race we have ever seen. His skin is so dark as to have been a source of great annoyance and inconvenience to him through life. By persons unacquainted with him he has always been regarded as of African descent. During the war he was a captain in the Federal army, from one of the Northern States, who was commander on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and peremptorily and unceremoniously ordered him to leave the car containing the negro, and take position in the one set apart for his race—the negro. With difficulty he persuaded the conductor that he was not a "d—d nigger," but a genuine Anglo-Saxon. It would be impossible for Mr. Blizard to ride in the cabin of any steamer, plying between Louisville and Cincinnati unless, by some means, he could prove to the officers of both that he was not a "d—d nigger." Mr. Blizard, instead of being so grateful to the Union for his freedom, should be striking out the word white in our franchise law, and making it a color which he desired, for his own convenience, (if from no other consideration) that the word white be stricken from every statute in the land.

Ingratitude among all nations, and in every age of the world has been regarded as one of the greatest crimes. Anciently, among the Greeks, it was punished with death. Until the colored man, Blizard had been the object of all manner of his ingratitudes, wherever in the State he has travelled among strangers. Now, he is only exempt from insult when among those who do not personally (and this number is small) know him because of the enfranchisement of the black man. The political power now possessed by the colored race compels the discreet men of all parties to treat him with respect.

Strangers see that Blizard is a man of fair talents and education, and suppose he is the sort of Freed Douglas in Tennessee—a sort of "Big Kid" in the African "pouch," of whom, they think, Blizard is a "pouch." He despises the colored race, and is writhing and angling over their enfranchisement because alone of which he has been spared contemptuously insult. Ungrateful Blizard! Ungrateful Blizard!

Legislative.

Under the above caption, among other things, the Nashville Press and Times says:

Our talented young friend, Col. John B. Brownlow, has been elected to represent McMinn county in the Lower House. Here is our right hand, Col. Your election is a certainty.

"We tip our beaver" to our friend of the Press and Times in acknowledgment of the high compliment he has paid us, but justice to ourselves requires us to state he has been entirely misinformed. Brownlow is a Conservative, that is, a decent and law-abiding citizen. Nobody will thus class him hereafter. In the last Presidential election, he was elected to this Congressional District on the McClellan ticket. He has been, and now is, on terms of intimacy with his Accidency, A. Johnson, and the drunken Senator from Tennessee, David T. Patterson. With the latter individual he has been privately corresponding, and through his (Blizard's) influence with Patterson, a loyal man (whose father had been murdered by the rebels) was removed from the office of Post Master at Athens, because he endorsed the action of Congress. Blizard's loyalty (?) coaxed out at the ends of his fingers when the emancipation proclamation was issued. To save from emancipation an ashly negro he would start on Blizard's road to the Niagara.

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A Knoxville Colored Man on the Veto.

A few days since we read to an intelligent colored man, a portion of the President's Veto message on the Reconstruction Bill, in which he declares that the colored race have not closed, nor do they desire the elective franchise. At this Sambo laughed heartily, and said it was the "best joke Moses had perpetrated."

Referring to Andy's getting drunk, on Colonel Forney's whiskey, at the inauguration, we asked him if he did not think Andy had Forney's bottle for the overthrow of the Union. He said, "I did not, if he did not have used it as a weapon in writing. No amount of such liquor as a gentleman and a traitor like Forney would keep, could make the President commit such a blunder. I have no doubt," he continued, "that the President was drunk when he wrote that, if, as I have said, he was sincere, but the whisky which would cause him to make such a mistake was very mean whisky, and of such quality as a mean Copperhead alone would drink."

The Advantages of Knoxville as a Central Point.

The advantages of Knoxville, as a central point, are most striking. Whether viewed as the center of a rich agricultural region, or as a region abounding in all the great minerals, except gold, and therefore adapted to manufacturing; or as being at the intersection of two lines of railroad, and one connecting the Atlantic coast with the Northern lakes, and the other connecting New York with New Orleans; or viewed geographically, as the precise center of East Tennessee, or enlarging the circle, as the center of a large region, in which it is the largest town, whose circumference sweeps around from Lexington to Louisville, Nashville, Atlanta, Charlotte, and Lynchburg, her position is a most commanding one. There are no large competing towns nearer to it than from two to three hundred miles. Atlanta is the nearest, and it is distant two hundred and ten miles, while Lexington is distant three hundred and thirty miles. Probably there is no other region East of the Missouri river, of such mineral and agricultural resources, without one or more large central towns, serving as markets and as depots of supply and distribution. The growth of this town is the result of chance, hazard, or altogether of enterprise, but the inevitable result of the laws of trade. Every region, that raises more than it consumes, must have a central market, or large town, where the surplus can be exchanged for produce, and from which it can be shipped.

In this whole region, I have referred, we have had no such town, and consequently no home market. With the development of the new era in agriculture and manufactures, which lies just before us, such a town will spring up somewhere in the central part of this region. Knoxville, being the center of the railroad system within this region, and now the largest place, will become such a town. That it will reach, in a few years, the proportions of forty or fifty thousand inhabitants, need surprise no one. The necessities of this vast region, full of fertile wealth, demand a large central market, and one will spring up. Without our railroad this result might be far off, but with them it is right at hand.

Take Atlanta as an illustration. It is situated in the center of a region, neither so great in extent as ours, nor so rich in agricultural or mineral resources. Augusta, Macon and Columbus, to say nothing of Montgomery and Savannah, are near by to compete with her. But situated in the very gate of the trade which flows Southward, she has become by the laws of trade a market, as well as a distributing point, for a great part of Georgia, and for parts of Tennessee and Alabama. The result is that it is fast becoming the most important town in Georgia.

Take Memphis as an illustration. It is the center of another large region without any competing town near it. Her growth at this time is scarcely second to that of Chicago. Why is this? Because she is the market for a wide and rich region of fertile wealth, and she is situated at the intersection of two lines of railroad, and one connecting the Atlantic coast with the Northern lakes, and the other connecting New York with New Orleans; or viewed geographically, as the precise center of East Tennessee, or enlarging the circle, as the center of a large region, in which it is the largest town, whose circumference sweeps around from Lexington to Louisville, Nashville, Atlanta, Charlotte, and Lynchburg, her position is a most commanding one. There are no large competing towns nearer to it than from two to three hundred miles. Atlanta is the nearest, and it is distant two hundred and ten miles, while Lexington is distant three hundred and thirty miles. Probably there is no other region East of the Missouri river, of such mineral and agricultural resources, without one or more large central towns, serving as markets and as depots of supply and distribution. The growth of this town is the result of chance, hazard, or altogether of enterprise, but the inevitable result of the laws of trade. Every region, that raises more than it consumes, must have a central market, or large town, where the surplus can be exchanged for produce, and from which it can be shipped.

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The Bankrupt Law.

No measure of the recent Congress is likely to attract more attention than this. The Constitution confers upon Congress "power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." Many attempts have been made to make such laws, but they have all failed. In 1842, at the first Congress assembled after the great Whig victory of 1840, a bankrupt bill was actually passed. But such was the outcry raised against it by the Democrats of that day, that its friends became alarmed, and it was repealed very soon by the same Congress. Nothing, probably, except the treachery of John Tyler, contributed so much to the overthrow of the Whig party and the defeat of Mr. Clay in 1844.

Early in the last Congress, a bankrupt bill was introduced by Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island. So serious, however, was the opposition to it, that it did not become a law until the very last day of the last session, March 2, 1857. Even then it passed by the close vote, in the House, of 73 to 71. A change of a single vote would have defeated it. It was by no means a party measure; being resisted vigorously by the last by some of the staunchest Republicans, while some of our most zealous opponents supported it. Our own representatives, who we observed, opposed it, and voted against it, did so, not, if not the members from Tennessee. Having the Radical voted it, the bill could not have passed over the veto. Or had he simply failed to sign it, so late was it in the session, the measure would have been defeated. As he signed it, and as it has been his course to sign no bill that he disliked, it is fair inference is that he was in favor of it. Having signed it, and having it passed, it cannot be withdrawn, and it will be likely to have a fair trial upon its merits.

The bill is a very long, consisting of fifty sections, too long for us to publish entire. The following synopsis will enable our readers to understand its prominent features. It provides for two classes of bankrupts, 1. Voluntary; 2. Involuntary. 1. Any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, and owing debts \$300 in amount, (not including debts created by fraud or embezzlement, or by defalcation as a public officer, or by selling or judiciously character, or any liability, or otherwise for such debts,) may go into court by petition, make a fair surrender of all his effects, except such as were exempt by State law in 1864 from execution, and receive a clear discharge from all debts owing by him on the day of filing his petition, excepting those above enumerated. The property and effects are allowed to retain, are to be converted into money and paid, 1. To the creditors; 2. To the debts, taxes and assessments due the State; 3. 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